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Why Noni?

(Morinda Citrifolia)

4042-7 MORINDA CITRIFOLIA JUICE (2-32 FL. OZ. EA.)....67.20 [BUY](#)

4066-7 MORINDA CITRIFOLIA JUICE (16 FL. OZ.).....21.95 [BUY](#)

*For Hawaiians, it's known as **Noni**; for Samoans and Tongans, **Nonu**; for Tahitians, **Nono**. In China it's called **Ba ji tian**; in India, **Indian mulberry**. Those who have benefited from it call it "**great!**"*

The Juice of the Noni has been used to treat the following:

Digestive System

Diarrhea
Intestinal
Parasites
Indigestion
Stomach Ulcers

Chest Infections

Tuberculosis
Asthma
Respiratory
Afflictions
Cough

Fevers

Fever with
vomiting
Flu

Mouth & Throat

Infections
Inflamed, sore gums
Sore throat with cough
Thrush
Gingivitis
Toothache

Skin Infections & Inflammations

Abscess
Boils
Blemishes
Abrasions
Wounds, Infections

Eve Infections

Eye Complaints

Internal Disorders

Headache
Kidney & Bladder
Diabetes
High Blood Pressure
Malignancies or Tumors

Gender Specific

Regulate
Menstrual Flow
Childbirth & Pregnancy
Menstrual Cramps

Bone & Joints

Broken Bones
Sprains
Arthritis

Effects of Aging

Given as a general
healthful tonic to
treat the general
effects of aging.



Noni

SYNONYMS**FAMILY****GENUS SPECIES****TYPE****PART USED****LOCATION****ACTIONS****INDICATIONS****CHEMICALS & NUTRIENTS****PREPARATION & DOSAGES****DRUG INTERACTIONS**[Back](#)**SYNONYMS**

Ach, Awl Tree, Baga, Bangkoro, Bilimbi, Boi Doieur, Bumbo, Bungbo, Bunuela, Canary Wood, Cheese fruit, Coca, Doleur, Feuille Douleur, Feuille Froide, Forbidden Fruit, Fromagier, Gardenia Hediona, Grand Morinda, Great Morinda, Headache Tree, Hog Apple, Huevo de Reuma, Indian Mulberry, Kura, Lada, Ladda, Leichhardt's Tree, Limburger Tree, Mengkoedoe, Mengkudu, Mengkudu, Menkudi Besar, Menkudu Besar, Mirier de Java, Mona, Monii, Mora de la India, Morinda, Mulberry, Nhau, Nhau Lon, Nhau Nui, Nho, Nhor Prey, Nhor Thom, Nigua, Nino, Nona, Nono, Nonu, Nuna, Pain Bush, Pain Killer, Pain Killer Tree, Pina de Puerco, Pinuela, Pomme Macaque, Rubarbe Caraibe, Ruibarbo Caribe, Tahitian Noni, Togari Wood, Urati, Wild Pine, Yor Ban

[\[top\]](#)**FAMILY**

Rubiaceae

[\[top\]](#)

GENUS SPECIES

Morinda citrifolia, *Morinda tinctoria*, *Morinda citrifolia* var. *bracteata*

[\[top\]](#)

TYPE

Small evergreen shrub or tree

[\[top\]](#)

PART USED

Fruit and/or juice, leaves, root

[\[top\]](#)

LOCATION

tropics worldwide: Africa, Australia, Barbados, Cambodia, Caribbean, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Florida, French West Indies, Guadeloupe, Guam, Haiti, Hawaii, India, Jamaica, Java, Laos, Malaysia, Marquesas Islands, Philippines, Polynesia, Puerto Rico, Raratonga, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Southeast Asia, St. Croix, Surinam, Tahiti, Thailand, Tonga, Trinida and Tobago, Vietnam

[\[top\]](#)

ACTIONS

Analgesic, anodyne (roots), anthelmintic (bark, fruit, root), anti-aging, antiarthritic (leaf sap), antibacterial (fruit), anticancer, antifungal, antihypertensive (root), antipyretic (leaves, root), antituberculous, antitumor (fruit), antiviral, astringent (bark, leaves), bowel cleanser, deobstruent (fruit, leaves), diuretic, emmenagogue (fruit, leaves), emollient (fruit, leaves), helps increase life span of cancer patients (increased life span of mice with Lewis Lung Carcinoma), immunoenhancer, immunostimulant (stimulates production

of T-lymphocytes, phagocytic macrophages and lymphocytes), laxative, nutritive, parasiticide, purgative (leaves, seeds), roborant (root), sedative (roots), shampoo, tonic (leaves), vermifuge (root), vulnerary

[[top](#)]

INDICATIONS

Abrasions, abscess (inner bark), ague (bark), arthritis, asthma (fruit), atherosclerosis, beriberi, boil (leaf poultice, ripe fruit mash), broken bone, cancer, carbuncle (ripe fruit mash), cerebral hemorrhage (root), colic, common cold (leaves, chest poultice), conjunctivitis, cough (bark, fruit, leaves), cuts (leaves), depression, diabetes mellitus (fruit), diarrhea (bark), drug addiction, dysentery (fruit, root), dysuria (fruit), elephantiasis, Epstein-Barr virus, fever (leaves), gastric ulcer, gingivitis, gout (leaf poultice), headache, hemorrhoids (root), hypertension (juice and/or root), indigestion, inflammation (leaf poultice), influenza, intestinal parasites (fruit, root), jaundice (roots), kidney disorders, labor, leukorrhea, liver disorders, lumbago (fruit), malaria (bark), mastitis (leaf poultice), menstrual disorders (trunk bark), myalgia, nasal congestion (root), nausea, ophthalmia, painful menstruation, pharyngitis (leaves), respiratory disorders, rheumatism (leaf poultice), skin disorders, skin ulcer (leaves), smallpox, sore gums (crushed ripe fruit and/or crushed leaves), sore throat (ripe fruit gargle), sores (leaves), splenomegaly (fruit), sprain, stomatitis, strangury, stress, stroke, swelling (leaf poultice), tenesmus, tetanus (root), thrush, toothache (root), tuberculosis (bark, fruit, leaves, root), tumor, ulcer (ripe fruit), vomiting, wounds (leaf poultice)

[[top](#)]

CHEMICALS & NUTRIENTS

Fruit: Asperuloside, beta-Carotene, Caproic Acid, Caprylic Acid, Citric Acid, Ethyl Caproate, Ethyl Caprylate, Glucose, Gum, Malic Acid, Pectin, Sugar

Leaves: Anthraquinones, beta-Carotene, beta-Sitosterol, Calcium, Carbohydrates (24%), Fats (21%), Fiber (11%), Iron, Niacin, Phenols, Phosphorus, Protein (12%), Sterols, Ursolic Acid, Vitamin C

Root: Anthraquinones

[[top](#)]

PREPARATION & DOSAGES

Fruit: Juice; 100 ml 1/2 hour before breakfast

Leaves: Internal and/or poultice

Powder: 1-2 g, 2-3x/day, take on an empty stomach 1/2 hour before a meal
Root: Decoction

[\[top\]](#)

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Due to the diuretic action of this herb the following drug interactions are possible: increased risk of toxicity with anti-inflammatory analgesics; if hypokalemia occurs possible antagonism with antiarrhythmics and potentiation of muscle relaxants; antagonizes antidiabetic (hypoglycemic) drugs; may potentiate and/or interfere with antihypertensives; may potentiate lithium therapy; when taken with corticosteroids there is a risk for hypokalemia; may potentiate other diuretics and increase the risk of hypokalemia. Due to the antihypertensive (hypotensive) action of this herb the following interactions are possible: when taken with anesthetics an increased hypotensive effect; potentiation of antihypertensives; when taken with diuretics difficulty with diuresis and hypertension may result; antagonism of sympathomimetics.

[\[top\]](#)

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A Brief History of Noni



Noni is a tropical fruit that has been used for centuries in traditional medicine. It is a member of the Simarubaceae family and is native to the Pacific Islands. The fruit is a large, oval-shaped berry that is covered in small bumps. It is typically eaten raw, but it can also be cooked or processed into a juice or powder. Noni has a strong, bitter taste and is known for its medicinal properties. It is often used to treat a variety of ailments, including pain, inflammation, and skin conditions. In recent years, noni has gained popularity in the United States and Europe, where it is marketed as a natural health supplement.

Noni has a long history of use in traditional medicine. In the Pacific Islands, it is used to treat a variety of ailments, including pain, inflammation, and skin conditions. In the United States, noni is marketed as a natural health supplement. It is often used to treat a variety of ailments, including pain, inflammation, and skin conditions. Noni is a member of the Simarubaceae family and is native to the Pacific Islands. The fruit is a large, oval-shaped berry that is covered in small bumps. It is typically eaten raw, but it can also be cooked or processed into a juice or powder. Noni has a strong, bitter taste and is known for its medicinal properties. It is often used to treat a variety of ailments, including pain, inflammation, and skin conditions. In recent years, noni has gained popularity in the United States and Europe, where it is marketed as a natural health supplement.

Noni's Uses in Folk Medicine

Marquesas

Fiji

Philippines

Preparation

[Next Page](#)

[Home](#)

This page was created for a class project for the seminar "[From Venoms and Toxins to Drugs](#)" at [Davidson College](#).

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Send comments, questions, and suggestions to: madixon@davidson.edu

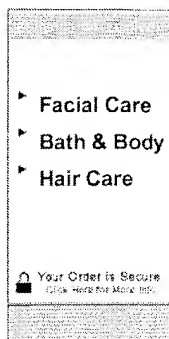
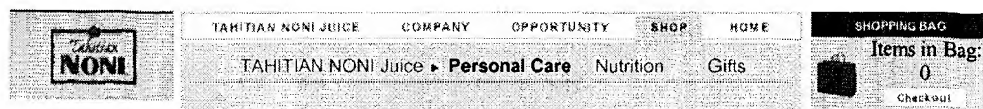
Other names for Noni:

Ach, Awl Tree, Ba Ji Tian, Baga, Bangkoro, Bilimbi, Boi Doieur, Bumbo, Bungbo, Bunuela, Canoe Plant, Canary Wood, Cheese fruit, Coca, Doleur, Feuille Douleur, Dye Tree, Feuille Froide, Forbidden Fruit, Fromagier, Gardenia Hediona, Grand Morinda, Great Morinda, Headache Tree, Hog Apple, Huevo de Reuma, Indian Mulberry, Kura, Lada, Ladda, Leichhardt's Tree, Limburger Tree, Mengkoedoe, Mengkudi, Mengkudu, Menkudi Besar, Menkudu Besar, Mirier de Java, Mona, Monii, Mora de la India, Morinda, Mulberry, Nhau, Nhau Lon, Nhau Nui, Nho, Nhor Prey, Nhor Thom, Nigua, Nino, Nona, Nono, Nonu, Nuna, Nony, Och, Pain Bush, Pain Killer, Pain Killer Bush, Pain Killer Tree, Pina de Puerco, Pinuela, Pomme Macaque, Rubarbe Caraibe, Ruibarbo Caribe, Tahitian Noni, Togari Wood, Urati, Wild Pine, Yor Ban.



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Personal Care → Bath & Body → TAHITIAN NONI™ Lip Balm

TAHITIAN NONI™ Lip Balm



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Just in time for summer, Morinda introduces TAHITIAN NONI™ Lip Balm with SPF 15! Perfect for everyday lip moisturizing, this lip balm gives you the benefits of noni and protection from the sun!

- Delicious orange flavor
 - Protects lips from the sun's harmful rays
 - Delivers the benefits of noni
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